

CZAR SEIZES RUSSIAN FOOD SUPPLIES

U. S. Syndicate Alarms the Germans

PLANS BIG BUSINESS CAMPAIGN

Site Secured In Copenhagen For Exposition Buildings For U. S. Products.

INVADES GERMAN TRADE TERRITORY

Syndicate Has Backing Of Foremost Financiers Of America.

BERLIN, Germany, June 17.—In German commercial circles considerable indignation and anxiety is felt at what is looked upon here as an attempt of an American syndicate to establish a kind of American Leipzig fair in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen correspondents of Berlin papers report that a syndicate of American business men have entered into negotiations with the Danish government for the purchase of a large tract of real estate in the heart of the Danish capital, formerly occupied by the Danish state railroads.

To Build Huge Exposition.

On this property it is said to be the intention of the American syndicate to erect enormous depots and show buildings for the exhibition and sale of American goods to the Scandinavian countries and Russia. German manufacturers have formerly dominated the market. The plan is said to provide for the building of several hotels for the accommodation of the buyers, who are expected to arrive by the thousands from Russia and even from Japan.

It is also said that the American promoters of the enterprise, who have the backing of some of the foremost financiers of America, have approached the Danish government with a view of having the entire tract made into a kind of free port where American goods may be exhibited in bond, that is to say, without the payment of the Danish custom duties.

Lack of Copper Causes Germany To Use Iron And Zinc For Wires

Berlin, Germany, June 17.—At a meeting of the society of electrical engineers Dr. Philipp Wechmann explained in detail how the difficulties caused by the lack of copper have been overcome by the German engineers. The expert said that today practically no copper is used in the German electrical industries, because excellent substitutes have been found. Those who undoubtedly remain in use after the war, as they are much cheaper than copper.

The substitutes by which the copper wires have been replaced are mostly iron and zinc. The latter metal is plentiful in Germany and does excellent service as an electrical conductor when prepared in a certain way which was not known before the war.

The iron wires used for the transmission of the electric current are given a certain consistency by a special newly discovered process and then covered with zinc. When treated in this manner iron is only 20 percent less serviceable as a conductor than copper.

Sends 1000 To Death For Others' Offence

Austrian Ruler Wipes Out Regiment

BERNE, Switzerland, June 17.—According to a dispatch received here, 1000 Bohemian soldiers have been sent to their death by the Austrian emperor to expiate an offense committed by others.

Two entire battalions of the 25th Austrian infantry regiment, Czechs from Prague, deserted to the Russians on April 5, 1915. The emperor Francis Joseph signed the following decree:

"The 25th regiment is erased from my army. The remaining officers and men thereof must expiate with their blood the dishonor of their regimental comrades."

The remnant of the regiment, the third battalion, numbering over 1000 Czechs from Prague, of ages varying from 18 to 20, was sent to the Isonzo and recently thrown against the Italian lines, under orders to make a frontal attack upon an exceptionally exposed position. The Italians annihilated the battalion, there being only 18 survivors.

On April 17, 1915, the emperor reinstated the regiment "for gallantry on the Isonzo," the desertions in Galicia having been expiated.

German Engineers To Rebuild Belgium Work Without Pay To Restore Cities

BERLIN, Germany, June 17.—The reconstruction of the destroyed cities and towns of Belgium will be directed by an advisory board composed of a number of the foremost architects and engineers in Germany. This plan was proposed to the government some time ago by the Society of Architects and Building Engineers and has now been sanctioned by Gen. von Bissing, governor general of Belgium.

The government general appointed members of the board, Dr. J. Ducloux of Drecht, professor Dr. A. B. Frentzen of Aix-la-Chapelle, professor Dr. C. von der Muehlen of Munich and Dr. W. Sarrazin and Dr. S. Stuebgen of Berlin. They will serve without pay and some of them will pay their own traveling expenses. Their only aim is to make the historic Belgian towns more beautiful than they were before the war.

RAISED GREATEST VOLUNTEER ARMY EVER KNOWN

Carried on a Work for England Which Saved Nation From Humiliation.

DIED AFTER HE HAD COMPLETED TASK

Kitchener Had Little To Build Upon, and Much Opposition.

LONDON, Eng., June 17.—Lord Kitchener is dead but his great work is complete. Two enormous tasks he finished.

First, he raised the largest voluntary army ever seen in the history of the world, much larger than the previous record, that of the north in the American Civil war.

Second, he guided a great nation from a voluntary to a compulsory army system in time of a great war. This, the Germans had confidently predicted, could not be done. In particular, they believed a resort to universal service would wreck the British empire and result in internal war.

While Lloyd-George, lord Derby, premier Asquith and a host of others had a hand in these two great tasks, the main burden was Kitchener's. His was the brain which solved the largest problem of organization the world had ever known; his the personality which stood like a rock to strengthen the mass of the empire.

Died When Work Was Done. Lord Kitchener died just when his work was done. Partial compulsion was introduced last January and several months later general compulsion became a fact.

Henceforth the British army becomes an army on the continental mode for the purpose and for the duration of this war. Great Britain, like its allies, and like its enemies, is a nation in arms. It is a most astonishing feat and only the British national genius for self-depreciation conceals the magnitude of the achievement. And the glory is mostly Kitchener's.

To show the immensity of the British effort it is necessary to recall premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons May 2. He said that in August, 1914, the army consisted of 25 divisions, of which six were regulars, 14 territorial and six others in garrison overseas. By May 1916, the 25 divisions had grown to 85, which did not include the Indian troops.

But this does not show by half the actual effort. Eighty-three divisions, each representing from 20,000 to 25,000 men, mean altogether 1,600,000 to 1,750,000 men. But Great Britain's total "naval and military effort," said Mr. Asquith, was 5,000,000 men. The other 3,000,000 besides the 83 divisions represented the navy, the wastage of war, but mostly the vast hosts just about to finish their organization.

It is in the great labor of organization that Kitchener's task consisted. This is hard for a civilian to visualize. Every division consists of its proper quota of infantry, mounted infantry and artillery—field, howitzer and heavy—of engineers, army service corps and medical corps. The staffs of each must be complete. The whole must be a perfect whole, an army in miniature.

The labor entailed in creating these new formations, to say nothing of equipping and training them and in-

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KITCHENER REVIEWING HIS NEW ARMY



THIS photograph shows the late lord Kitchener of Khartoum, reviewing some of the new British armies which he caused to spring out of nothing in the hour of the empire's need. These armies were his great life work, which he had just time to complete before death overtook him. The figure on Kitchener's right is the lord mayor of London in his robe of state and further to the left are officers of Kitchener's staff.

SPY FOR ALLIES EARNS \$50,000 BUT IS CAUGHT

Disguised as Traveler He Watched Germans' Movements For 17 Months.

SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS IN PRISON

BERLIN, Germany, June 17.—Since the war began Frands Frandsen, a Danish merchant from Copenhagen, has earned more than \$50,000 by acting as a spy for the Allies in Germany. At his trial before the German federal supreme court in Leipzig he confessed that on several occasions he received as much as \$5000 for military information which he furnished to English agents.

In October, 1914, he answered a seemingly harmless "want ad" in a Copenhagen paper. He was invited to meet the advertiser, who introduced himself as a British officer and bluntly said that he needed an intelligent, daring spy. The remuneration offered to the Dane was no liberal that he accepted and commenced his work at once. Under the guise of a commercial traveler he made regular trips to Germany to watch the movement of troops, especially the activities of the war fleets in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

Makes Full Confession.

For seventeen months the spy carried out his work successfully, but early last February he was caught. At the time of his arrest he asserted his innocence and appealed to the Danish minister for protection, but after he had been in jail six weeks he made a full confession. During his trial, which took place behind closed doors he broke down and named his former spies. One of them already has been arrested.

The public prosecutor demanded life imprisonment, but the court imposed a sentence of twelve years in state prison at hard labor.

Robs Jews of Galicia Of Valuables; Court Sends Him To Siberia

Kieff, Russia, June 17.—A high police officer named Stamblovsk Karpenko, who was accused of having committed robbery with personal violence as well as being a participant in various crimes in Galicia, during the brief period that province was under Russian rule, has just been tried here. Karpenko was sentenced to six years penal servitude.

Karpenko forced hundreds of Jews to give him money under threat of arrest and confiscation of their property. Many of the victims at once acquiesced.

Silberg reported the occurrence to the chief of the police and a raid was made on Karpenko's house, where a quantity of watches, rings and money were seized. At the investigation which followed it was

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND ILL, MUST REST



MILICENT, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

LONDON, Eng., June 17.—Millicent, duchess of Sutherland, has received the strongest injunctions from her medical advisers to "take things easy" for a while, a punishment to this wonderful, active and beautiful woman which only those who know will understand how hard it is to bear.

The dowager duchess of Sutherland is still in the prime of life being well under 50 and remarkably young looking for her age. Like her half-sister, the countess of Warwick, her grace has thrown herself into a number of burning movements, socialism, suffragism and the rest. She is a daughter of the late earl of Rosslyn and was known for many years as the marchioness of Stafford.

The escapades of that eccentric family from which she springs are known to all the world. Her elder brother, the earl of Rodlyn, has been and done almost everything. He is now married to his third wife and living in quiet respectability at Maidenhead on the Thames.

SOLDIER SAYS HE IS THE SON OF MAXIMILIAN

Declares He is the Only Son of One Time Emperor of Mexico.

DOES NOT WANT THRONE, HE SAYS

LONDON, England, June 17.—A British soldier, William Brightwell, of Stoke Newington, who is now lying invalided home at the Coater hospital, declares he is the crown prince of Austria and heir to the throne. His real name and title, he says, is his imperial highness, archduke Franz Rudolf Maximilian, the only son of the emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Child of the Empress.

"My father was the archduke Maximilian of Austria, who was made emperor of Mexico in 1864 and was shot in 1867 at the time of the successful revolt of the deposed president Juarez," he said today. His wife, the empress, went to Paris and Rome to expose her husband's cause, but became insane. It was on December 5, 1867, that she gave birth to a child at the home of the empress Eugenie at St. Cloud. I am that child. I was registered as stillborn. I was confined to a room which had instructions to starve me to death and bury me secretly.

The nun, however, had not the heart to do this. She conveyed me to England instead and I was deposited on the door step of a Roman Catholic church in Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, England. From there I was taken to the Homerton workhouse, and a few days after was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Brightwell, of Stoke Newington, and given the name of William Hertford Brightwell.

Does Not Wish Throne.

"Since then I have led a quiet life, but for many years I have been in the fish trade at Billingsgate, selling fish to large hotels and restaurants. I was just 21 when my foster parents told me who I really was. I don't want the throne, but I have no objections to the money which belongs of right to me."

Twin Babe Born. Second May Be Elder

English Lords Discuss Knotty Problem

LONDON, England, June 17.—One of the knottiest questions that has arisen in connection with the daylight savings act, just now come into force, is the difficulty in connection with the birth of twins.

The question was raised by lord Balfour in the house of lords. Assuming that when Britishers get back to the "old style" of time, the time of the sun, which is fixed for Oct. 1, and the first of the twins arrives at, say, 12:45 and No. 2 puts in his appearance half an hour later, which with the return to the old time would be 12:15; a paradox would thus be created; for the younger would become the elder and the heir to a fortune, or a title, as the case may be.

A way out of the difficulty is suggested by slipping in an extra hour after midnight and calling it 13.

TO GIVE AID TO POOR ONES

Appoints Commission to Relieve Distress Among the People of Larger Cities.

WILL ESTABLISH BIG FOOD DEPOTS

Food Supplies To Be Taken From Speculators For Distribution.

PETROGRAD, Russia, June 17.—The czar has appointed a special commission to relieve the distress among the poorer classes in the large cities and industrial centers. With the aid of experts furnished by the department of the interior and the railway ministry the commission is to organize the distribution of food on an efficient basis.

To Confiscate Food Supplies.

The commission has sweeping powers and may cause the arrest of all speculators who are cornering supplies to drive the prices up still further. All food stuffs in the hands of speculators are to be confiscated and paid for at the market value. Five members of the commission will start at once for the southern and Siberian provinces to ascertain the exact amount of grain and the number of cattle that can be requisitioned and brought to large cities and thickly populated parts of the empire. For the transportation of the supplies a special railroad service is to be organized. Over 300 freight trains are to run to Moscow, Petrograd, Kieff and other cities, daily from Odessa and Siberia.

To Establish Bureaux.

For the distribution of the food-stuffs special bureaux will be established in all cities and larger towns. The heads of the bureaux will be directly responsible to the ministry of the interior for the equal distribution of all grains, meats, etc., as prescribed by the government. Later meat and bread cards may be introduced, but it is not thought that this measure will be necessary.

To Control Sugar Factories.

All sugar factories and canning establishments are to be brought under the control of the government. The sugar manufacturers have been requested to give estimates of their possible maximum production. The government will place all of their stocks on hand at the disposal of the government.

Bury Germans In Their Own Craters Then Offer To Rescue Entombed Men

British Headquarters in France, June 17.—By an excellently organized and well executed piece of work, the Lancashire fusiliers, in cooperation with a battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire, have captured a portion of the German lines near Vimy. The actual length of the line captured is about 350 yards; but its importance is out of all proportion to the size of the ground. The secret of the exploit was on the edge of the rest of the famous Vimy ridge.

The Germans had occupied and had strongly fortified a series of mine craters of their own making, from which they dominated a considerable area.

After a preliminary artillery bombardment, at about 5:30 in the evening, the British exploded a series of mines under and against the German craters. Immediately the mines had been exploded the assault was made, the task of rushing the isolated crater being entrusted to the Loyal North Lancashire. They behaved with the greatest gallantry and in the face of a heavy fire rushed the lip of the crater opposed to them.

Desperate fighting occurred in and around each of the craters, especially with bombs, the two parties being separated only by a few yards.

Late into the night the groans and cries of men buried by the explosions, presumably surprised in their dugouts inside the pits, could be heard. Some of the British without officers' orders, unable to listen to the cries of the buried men, called out to the Germans that if the latter would cease fire to enable them to do it, they would dig the prisoners out and save their lives. The Germans refused to permit it.